

**Canadian Travel Expenditures in the United States.**—Expenditures by residents of Canada in the United States reached a new peak in 1953, but the rate of increase was more moderate than that experienced in 1952 and also more moderate than the rate of increase in volume would indicate. Expenditures by residents of Canada in the United States are estimated at \$307,000,000, an increase of more than \$13,000,000 over the previous year.

Although the number of visits to Canada by residents of the United States exceeded visits of Canadians to the United States by nearly 5,000,000 or over 20 p.c., expenditures of Canadians in the United States exceeded expenditures of Americans in Canada by \$25,000,000 or approximately 9 p.c. It will be noted that in a corresponding comparison in 1952, visits by Americans exceeded return visits of Canadians by 22 p.c. and Canadian expenditures in the United States were 14 p.c. higher than American expenditures in Canada. Thus, it appears that average expenditures by Canadians in foreign countries are higher than non-resident expenditures in Canada. In 1953, the average rate per person for visits lasting longer than 48 hours was \$86 for Canadians visiting the United States and \$52 for Americans visiting Canada compared with \$88 and \$51, respectively, in 1952. If the population of the two countries is taken into consideration, residents of Canada spent an average of \$20.79 per capita in the United States during 1953, and residents of the United States spent an average of \$1.77 per capita in Canada.

Most of the gain in expenditures by Canadians in the United States was in the short-term category which accounted for nearly 73 p.c. or over \$10,000,000 of the increase over 1952. Within the short-term group, expenditures of the two-day motorists accounted for 41 p.c. of the increase, followed in order of importance by other travellers making up 34 p.c., and the one-day motorists 25 p.c. Shopping trips close to the 48-hour period in the United States may have been responsible for a considerable portion of the gain in the two-day class. Purchases declared under the \$100 customs exemption were \$72,000,000 in 1953, an increase of nearly \$6,000,000 over the previous year. The advance in value of declared purchases made up 42 p.c. of the total increase of Canadian travel expenditures in the United States in 1953 and 41 p.c. of the increase in 1952 over 1951. The pattern of expenditures for purchases of merchandise did not change materially during the period 1950 to 1953 when purchases of clothing made up nearly 50 p.c. of the expenditures declared under the \$100 exemption.

**Travel Between Canada and Overseas Countries.**—Travel between Canada and overseas countries produced the greatest debit balance in 1953 of any year on record. The adverse balance on overseas travel account during 1953 amounted to \$38,000,000, an increase of \$9,000,000 over the previous high established in 1952.

Visitors arriving in Canada direct from overseas countries by way of Canadian ports in 1953 numbered 21,600 of whom 11,300 or 52 p.c. travelled by boat and the other 48 p.c., representing 10,300 passengers, travelled by air. The total represents a decline from the 1952 figure of over 2 p.c.; ship traffic declined 7 p.c. and air traffic increased between 3 and 4 p.c. In addition to the direct traffic to Canada, 16,600 overseas visitors arrived via the United States, making a total of 38,200.

Expenditures in Canada by non-immigrant arrivals from overseas countries are estimated at \$20,000,000, \$2,000,000 higher than the previous record expenditures in 1949 and 1952. Included in these totals are transportation costs paid to Canadian carriers.